

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One year, payment strictly in advance, \$1.00
One year, payment strictly in advance, \$1.00

Thursday, April 28, 1881.

The cry of "black-mail" over the star-route business will deceive nobody. The evidence is too plain. Even if the original object of the investigation was blackmail, the facts made public require explanation. A list of ninety-three routes on which the pay has been increased, reveals startling facts. For example, J. R. Miner has contracts in the Indian Territory, Dakota, Colorado, and New Mexico, eight of them in all. The routes aggregate 882 miles, and the original rate was \$10,871 for the whole service. Every one was increased, and the rate of increase of the lowest was nearly five-fold, and the gross sum now paid is \$135,055 a year, or almost twelve times as much as the accepted bids. J. M. Peck had contracts in six States and Territories, the increase on which has carried his annual compensation up from \$25,898 to \$236,741. It is a little odd—a coincidence—that the sums originally agreed upon should have had such a strong flavor of the figure 8. The amounts named in seven of the nine contracts were, —\$668, \$1168, \$2468, \$2888, \$2888, \$1188, and \$6988. Mr. J. W. Dorsey was another contractor, who got fat jobs. His eight routes, aggregating 1883 miles, were let to him for \$14,479 in all; and the present compensation is \$147,273, or more than ten times as much. One of these cases of increase is amazing. A route 50 miles long only, from Vermilion to Sioux Falls, was let for \$398. It was increased to \$6153. If it had been increased from a once a week to a daily mail, seven days in the week, a gross payment of \$2800 might have been accounted for;—but that is less than half what is really paid. It would be interesting to know whether the service was increased before or after the railroad, which connect the two places by a somewhat circuitous route, were constructed. Expedition seems to pay sometimes.

Probably the next experiment in street-lighting will be made in New York with electric lights of immense power placed on a high tower. This system has already been tried at Akron, Ohio, but not on such a scale as is now contemplated. The Brush company has made a bid for lighting Broadway from the Battery to Forty-second street, and, if the proposal is accepted, it will light Union square by a single group of lights. The plans have been drawn for a tower to be 280 feet high, to be constructed of boiler iron, four foot lengths riveted together. The tower will be four feet in diameter at the base, and one foot at the summit. It will carry six lights of six thousand candle power each, two being placed at each angle of a triangle. This triangle will be so arranged as to slide down diked ways to the ground every morning, for the purpose of cleaning the lamps and replacing the carbons. The company is confident that the illumination from the tower will be sufficient to enable one to read a newspaper at a distance of half a mile. In case the first tower shall be successful another will be placed in Madison square. It is said that since the Brush lights were first used on Broadway last December they have failed but twice,—once for four hours, and again for one hour,—both failures having resulted from accidents to the engine. As there are now three engines, there is little chance that the place will be dimmed at once.

The appearance of Senator Frye of Maine in the senate debate Wednesday was a surprise to both sides of the chamber. The minority controlling the senate, in violation of all rules, had for several days past managed to put the republicans apparently on their defence. Mr. Frye changed all that, and by a bold assault upon their works, recalled the Southern leaders to a sense of the weakness of their position. Never since there has been an organized government has a minority broken over all rules of parliamentary law and courtesy with so little justification. Mr. Frye devoted his attention, and commanded theirs for two hours, to a review of their political history of the last few years, and more especially of the last year. This history also by proofs as clear as Holy Writ, that besides being a minority of the senate, many of the members of the minority themselves represent a minority of their people. Their proceeding in the senate is a repetition on a larger scale of the usurpation by which their individual elections were secured.

Ocean City, which hopes to be the Ocean Grove of Southern New Jersey, and which promises to become a prosperous seaside resort, has a newspaper, one of the necessities for all live communities. It is called the Ocean City Sentinel, and will doubtless be to the new city by the sea what the sentinel is to the army. Among the advertisements we notice the card of T. B. Bailey & Son, of Bristol, and among the local notes are informed that they are finishing their second double house.

At Montreal, after a protracted hearing, Judge Cross has remanded Joel M. Yanaradalan to the custody of the officers who are to bring him to Philadelphia for trial. The papers necessary for the extradition of the prisoner have been sent to Ottawa for the signature of the Governor General of Canada, and when the papers are thus prepared, which will take several days, Yanaradalan will be returned to Philadelphia.

The Board of Managers of the Reading Railroad Company, elected with Mr. Frank S. Bond, on March 14, met on Monday and passed a resolution declaring all authority to be withdrawn from Mr. Gowen by which he has hitherto acted as president, attorney or agent of the Reading, in any capacity, or negotiating contracts, bonds, deeds, mortgages or other agreements on the company's behalf.

The German town Telegraph announced in this week's issue its withdrawal from all participation in political contests, and hereafter will attempt to be entirely non-partisan. Major Freas in his old age craves for peace and good will, and a release from the harshness and bitterness of political strife. Whether the Telegraph will be improved by its new departure is a question upon which people will differ, according to their particular bias. For ourselves we hardly see how the paper can be made a better home paper than it has been, and it would, perhaps, have been worth the while for Major Freas to continue his journal as a party paper, and show how well a partisan paper could be conducted without resorting to bitterness or in any other spirit than of peace and good will towards all.

Professor Helmholtz, in a little speech at Trinity College, Dublin, the other day, said in regard to his invention of the ophthoscope: "It was an instrument which every man acquainted with the wants of surgery and the methods of optics could have invented at the time, but it was an accident—a lucky accident, I may say—that I was that man. It was far more the combination of circumstances which existed at that time for surgery and for medicine which made that little construction of so great importance. I am very happy that I was the man to bring such profit to surgery, but I know very well that it was more the existing state of things that gave such importance to that little invention than my own skill."

The brilliant illumination of certain parts of London by various systems of electric lighting, which are undergoing a trial by the municipal authorities, is not a matter for unalloyed congratulations, for several hints have been received that the wires might be tampered with in such a way as to throw the central thoroughfares into complete darkness. To guard against possible accidents, therefore, some of the gas lamps are to be kept lighted, and steps will be taken to put the electric wires beyond the reach of mischievous hands. The possibility thus hinted at is certainly an important consideration and one which, with all the discussion of electric lighting on this side of the Atlantic, has received little or no attention.

The project of propelling Chicago street-cars by means of endless cables has received an impetus from the visit of Superintendent Holmes to San Francisco, whither he went for the purpose of examining the system as it is there employed. He has returned enthusiastically in favor of adopting it in Chicago, and a preliminary trial will soon be made. Without a doubt it will cost more to propel street-cars in this way in Chicago than it costs in San Francisco, owing to heavy snows and freezing weather, compelling a larger outlay to keep the cables in free working order, but Mr. Holmes does not anticipate any serious obstacle from this cause.

The Boston Public Library is rejoicing in a trembling hope that it has become the possessor of an autograph of Shakespeare. In a folio translation of "Plutarch's Lives," published in London in 1603, and at some time the property of Richard Hawkins, was found a strip of parchment put in to strengthen the binding, and upon this is what is believed to be a genuine autograph of the poet. The characteristic is very marked, and the fact that the name is written above and partly over the memorandum "twenty pounds," taken in connection with the place in which the name is found, is thought to indicate that the signature is really genuine.

Rev. J. H. Boggs was on Tuesday evening installed as pastor of Hermon Presbyterian Church, Frankford, which was organized in February last. Rev. Charles E. Burns, Moderator of the Presbytery of Philadelphia North, presided and opened with prayer. Rev. Thomas Murphy, D. D., preached the sermon, the constitutional questions were propounded by the moderator, the address to the pastor was delivered by Rev. J. W. Teal, and the address to the congregation by Rev. J. H. Knox, D. D.

The following list of letters remained in the Bristol Post Office, Wednesday, April 27: J. Bruner, John Bogart, Theo. Carothers, Mrs. Maggie Cannon, Ellen Dougherty, Edward N. Doan, care Sarah Ann Ferris, Francis Fry, Albert Gadke, Moses H. Girtman, Amanda Higgins, Sarah E. Hitchins, M. Ingles, William Johnson, Mary J. Kesner, Honora Lenox, Mrs. Maggie Morris, Mary McCleffery, Hester Sherman, John R. South, W. Smith, Gilbert Stock, Robert Tomlinson, Sallie Yanzant and Jennie Vandegrift. Postals, Laura Baum, Wm. J. Duryea, Wm. Dixon, John Kelley, Daniel McDonald, Grace McKaughlin, Mrs. Stephenson, Terrence Taffe and John E. Wolsey.

The Nuptials of Whitehall Field
New York, April 26.—At the residence of D. O. Mills, the capitalist, No. 684 Fifth Avenue, a distinguished party gathered this evening to witness the nuptials of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, editor of the Tribune, and Miss Elizabeth Mills. The wedding was intended to be strictly private, and invitations were confined exclusively to the personal friends of the high contracting parties. The guests were in full dress, and the parlors presented an animated appearance when the party was at its height. Rooms and hallways of the residence were decorated with profusion of flowers. Shortly after 8.30 the bridal party entered the parlor and took up their positions beneath the marriage veil. The bride was attired in elegant white satin trimmed with point lace and wore a wreath of orange blossoms. The bridesmaids were Miss Thompson and Miss Reid. Messrs. Ogden Mills, Clarence King, Augustus C. Gurner and Charles S. Hurd were ushers. The ceremony was performed by Rev. William F. Morgan, Rector of St. Thomas's, the bride being given away by her father. The bride presents were not exhibited. Mr. and Mrs. Reid held a reception after the marriage ceremony, and at 11.30 P. M. took a train at Grand Central Depot for the West to visit Mr. Reid's invalid mother in Ohio. On their return they will sail for Europe.

The foreign element is said to prevail more extensively in New York than in any other city, large or small, in the United States, as much as eighty-three per cent of the population being foreigners or the children of foreigners.

A Mrs. Feigel, of Philadelphia, bought \$800 worth dress goods, without the knowledge of her husband, saying she had an income of \$1000 independent of her husband, and that she would pay. Failing to pay, her husband was sued, and he gained the suit. In charging the jury, the judge said that it ought to be understood that a married woman is not competent, without the consent of her husband, to bind herself by any contract, except for necessities. No action at law can be maintained against herself or her husband upon any other contract which has not his assent. Shopkeepers who deal with married women should inform themselves of the facts, and be sure of the footing upon which their transactions with them stand. The common law is not yet entirely abolished. No man who makes a proper provision for the support of his wife can be made responsible for bills contracted by her without his knowledge or consent. Nor does the Act of Assembly which secures a married woman's separate property to herself, turn her into a femme sole, or repeal the common rule which declares a femme covert to be incapable of making contracts which can be enforced at law.

(Correspondence Bucks Co. Gazette)
NEW YORK LETTER

NEW YORK, April 25th, 1881.
EDITOR GAZETTE.—The weather is simply delightful. It is mild and balmy, with beautiful sunshine and the clearest skies. Every one is enjoying it. Winter wrappings have been laid aside, and every afternoon and evening the streets and avenues are resplendent with the wealth and variety of new spring garments. Thousands visited the Park yesterday, basked in the sunlight, strolled over the velvety lawns, listened to the splashing of the fountains, watched the stately swans as they floated majestically on the bosoms of the placid lakes, and viewed with delight the budding trees and blossoming flowers. Coney Island, that grand summer city by the sea, whose mammoth hotels are still closed, was visited by more than seven thousand people. The beach and concourse were lined with people who looked admiringly upon the new improvements that are being made for the hundreds of thousands of pleasure seekers that will seek rest and recreation here in a few weeks, when warm weather shall have come in earnest, and sea bathing and cooling breezes will be a necessity. It promises to be a season of exceptional brilliancy for the multitude, and of great profit for hotel-keepers.

It is very gay in society, and weddings are numerous—so numerous that it almost seems as if those who haven't gone and done it before, are doing it now. And speaking of marriages reminds me that Whitelaw Reid, editor of the Tribune, is making about the luckiest strike of the season in the matrimonial market. His bride will receive a dowry of \$100,000. A nice little nest egg. But then Reid is rich. Through his connection with Jay Gould, who owns the Tribune, he has risen from a hard-working journalist to the position of a capitalist. While he is absent on his wedding tour in Europe, John Hay, who made a name through the authorship of the poem, entitled "Little Breaches," will take his place at the head of the Tribune editorial staff.

Jay Gould, the king of speculators, is off on another tour. His health compels it. But then he can afford it, for there is no doubt if he were to die to-day, his estate would yield a cool \$30,000,000 for his heirs. A pretty little pile say you for heirs to fight over. W. H. Vanderbilt will sail for Europe on Saturday, to be gone six weeks. These summer pilgrimages abroad have become habitual with the railroad magnate, and as he has a couple of smart sons, and any number of devoted lieutenants, who can look after his millions as well or better than he can himself, there is no reason why he should not enjoy himself without worrying that things will go wrong in his absence. Happy Vanderbilt, if all his real estate and railroad property should vanish tomorrow, he would still have left over \$50,000,000 in Government four per cent's. Think of that you modest toiler for a few hundreds or a few thousands a year! And speaking of wealthy men recalls the curiosity that was aroused some time ago, by the announcement that an examination of the effects of a Presbyterian clergyman named George H. Pool, who had died in the small-pox hospital at Flatbush, and been buried in Potter's field, showed him to be worth over one million dollars. Naturally every one asked, "Where are his heirs?" They were not long in coming to the front in the shape of three brothers, but when they found that his property would not pay his debts, and that it would cost \$150 to disinter his remains, they took until next winter for reflection. Impenitence didn't develop such strong affection as real wealth.

The transportation companies don't come to the front as briskly with their subscriptions to the World's Fair, as the Commissioners would like to have them. An expert in such matters has calculated that the net profits of the railroads in case the fair is held, will be as follows: New York Central and Hudson River R. R., \$5,000,000; Erie R. R., \$3,000,000; and that the profits of the other lines will be enough to bring the total up to \$10,000,000.

There has been quite a change in the way of doing things in some of the City Departments. Big monopolies are not able to secure their franchises for a long, as they have been in the habit of doing. The other day the leases of some of the ferries were put up at auction, and knocked down to the highest bidder, which compelled the Union Ferry Company, which operates five ferries to Brooklyn, to pay \$137,500 for what they had previously paid but one dollar for. It is a heavy increase, but then it is a wealthy corporation, whose profits are so enormous that

none of its stock can be bought for love or money. And speaking of Brooklyn reminds me that Henry Ward Beecher has just sold his house on the Heights, and will hereafter reside with his son. The Plymouth pastor ought to be a rich man, but he is not. It is a mystery to everybody what has become of his money, and he has earned stacks of it, and certainly never spent it on his family. For ten years preceding the famous trial, his income from all sources, preaching, lecturing, writing, could not have been less than \$40,000 a year, and since then has averaged close on to \$30,000 per annum. True, he has an elegant farm at Peekskill on the Hudson, where he has a handsome home and some fine stock, but all this cost him but a small proportion of the money he has earned. It is probably with him as it is with a great many other talented men who have earned large sums of money—it comes easy and goes easier.


Bob Ingersoll is in town, and lecturing to overflowing houses. It is astonishing how he draws. The people by thousands flock to hear him, and through the largest theatres and halls. He spoke in Booth's Theatre last night on an immense crowd, and his profits must have been \$2,000, and it is always the same whenever he lectures, no matter how often it may be. Ingersoll manages his own lecture tours, and of course pockets all the profits. He is a shrewd business man as well as a great speaker, and though the doctrines he enunciates may not be the most popular one, it pays. I am told that last year his net profits were over \$50,000. In private life he is a pleasant companion, lives like a prince, is devoted to his family, and is a model husband and father.

It is very seldom that a man can beat a railroad company. Patrick Moriarty did for awhile, and secured \$2,500 for alleged injuries sustained by his daughter, through the negligence of the Elevated Railroad Company. But they did not stay beat. They turned around and proved that Patrick, his wife and daughter had conspired to defraud them, and now Patrick will have to spend the next twelve months in State prison. When he is released he can join an anti-monopoly league, and speak feelingly of the wicked ways of soulless corporations.

When a bank is robbed of money and securities, or a store of valuable goods, it is next to impossible for the loser to regain them without the payment of a heavy reward. Mr. Wise appreciates this fact. His store was robbed a short time ago of watches and jewelry valued at \$4,000. The police seemed unable to overhaul the thieves or to secure the stolen property, and Mr. Wise had given it up as irretrievably lost, when he was approached by a very respectable (?) citizen, who said he had been engaged by the thieves to effect a compromise, and that for a certain sum the goods would be returned. After several interviews, \$2,100, was agreed upon as the amount to be paid, and the stolen property, with the exception of a few small articles, which it was said the thieves had distributed among their friends as present, was returned. And this, too, in a city which claims to have the best police force in the world.

The First of May—moving day—is near at hand, and as the majority of New Yorkers move once a year, you can imagine that things in most households and stores are topsy-turvy. But this won't last long, and a few days the First everything will be as serene as if this annual upheaval were unknown among us. LAURENS.

(Battle Creek, (Mich.) Daily Journal.)
Upon being spoken to concerning St. Jacobs Oil, our fellow townsman Mr. Theodore Wakeles, said, "I had been suffering with rheumatism, and obtained the greatest relief from the use of St. Jacobs Oil. It has also been used in my family for some time, and has never been found to fail in giving prompt relief."

MISCELLANEOUS
ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Cough, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.
No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a safe, rapid, simple and cheap Efficacious Remedy. A trial will show the comparatively trifling outlay of 25 cents, and every one suffering with Rheumatism can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. Directions in Eleven Languages.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.
A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

RIVER STEAMERS.
The Steamboat GEM
Leaves Mill street wharf, Bristol, at 8 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leaves Arrol street wharf, Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Fare, 25 cents. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.
Trips Resumed.
THE COLUMBIA
On and after Monday, the 2nd inst., the Steamboat Columbia will leave Bristol for Philadelphia, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and for Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock, P. M., touching at Burlington, Beverly, Riverton, Jersey, and Camden. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 8 o'clock, P. M., and Bristol at 8 o'clock, A. M.
Fare, 25c. Excursion, 40c. Usual low rates on freight.

THE STEAMBOAT TWILIGHT
Leaves Chestnut Street Wharf, Phila., at 12 M., for Bristol, at 1 o'clock, P. M., and for Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock, P. M., touching at Burlington, Beverly, Riverton, Jersey, and Camden. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 8 o'clock, P. M., and Bristol at 8 o'clock, A. M.
Fare, 25c. Excursion, 40c. Usual low rates on freight.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
SPRING GOODS
—A T—
JOHN WANAMAKER'S
Our friends in Philadelphia get notice from the daily papers of some of the items of interest relating to the next few days, such as the arrival of new things, changes in styles or prices and any timely information upon topics of interest to shoppers. The most direct and useful news of the store we can give to readers of weekly papers is, perhaps, to be found in these very notices, avoiding such as are of transient interest.

DRESS GOODS.
What art and skill are doing in cotton dress fabrics! Two counters are gorgeous with them. The lowest prices are 5c a yard and the highest 62 1/2 cents; but they are made in soft and delicate ways and by texture or print or dye, to rival the stuffs of luxury. Here are their familiar names:
Scottish Zephyrs Foulards
Madras ginghams Batistes
Seersuckers Lawns
Chintzes Cretonnes
Oxford cloths Mouslins
Tulle d'Alence Cheviots
Printed shirtings
In almost every name are triumphs. You are not often asked to admire so modest works of art and skill, but see if you can pass these counters without a new estimate of the times in which you live.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
Fourth circle, northwest from centre.

SILKS.
Heavy rich damask silks of all colors, \$2.75, last season's \$5 and \$6 goods are now selling in preference to the latest novelties, of course on account of richness and price. Plain silks of the same color to combine with them.
The following are just received from our buyer resident in Paris:
Pongees, richly embroidered by hand, with sprays of flowers and with birds. The prices of those ready-to-day are \$38 to \$36 per piece of 4 1/2 yards. More are coming.
New designs in French foulards \$2.
Baysade ombre stripes. Here's one, for example: garnet ombre into gold alternating with gold ombre into bronze, stripes half an inch wide and no interval between.
Chequered damasses. Gorgeous with color; variety of designs, the only feature common to them all being the arrangement in squares, not unlike a checker board. \$2 to \$1.50.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
Near outer-circle, Chestnut street entrance.

HANDKERCHIEFS.
New fancy white handkerchiefs, many. New initials; new letters, a different letter for each price. New colored borders. Irides centres with colored silk borders (nouveaux ete, probably). require to be washed with care, but with care they wash perfectly, colors fast. Woven color borders, plaids and stripes of course. Not a mixed cotton and linen handkerchief in the store.
JOHN WANAMAKER
Third circle, southwest from centre.

CARPETS.
We ask you to see our villon, axminster, moquette, Brussels and tapestry carpets. Our carpet-laid is new, our stock is large and nearly all new (what is not new is cheap enough), and many of the patterns are thought to be fine indeed.
Large buyers, for hotels, churches, &c., will find here, perhaps, surprising advantages.
JOHN WANAMAKER
Market street front, up stairs.

FURNITURE.
A clue to the character of our furniture without seeing it. Take for example a bedroom suite of three pieces.
Lowest prices
Ash wood tops \$6.00
Another style, walnut or oak, marble tops \$35
such as are in every furniture store, common wood and common work. We keep also a small assortment of "cottages," or painted sets.
Lowest prices in first-class work.
Walnut, wood tops \$45
Same style in mahogany \$60
of plain style, but proper for some rooms in any home, no matter how rich.
Lowest prices in elegant work
Maple or Walnut, Tennessee marble tops \$45
Lowest prices in luxurious work
Walnut, Tennessee marble tops \$125
Same style in mahogany \$150
A very cheap and comfortable set, perfection of work
Maple, wood tops \$185
Same in mahogany \$175
We have very large assortments both below \$100, and between \$100 and \$200. At higher prices there is no higher quality, only more costly decoration.
The western gallery
JOHN WANAMAKER.

LINEINS.
We have valued every linen manufactory of note in Europe, and gathered a stock which no other establishment in the city could equal, comprising
Sheeting lines
Pillow-case lines
Diaper lines
Star lines
Ladies' undergarment lines
Gentlemen's underwear lines.
Butcher's lines.
Toweling.
Table cloths
Table linen.
Napkins.
Doppies.
We have linens entirely unknown in the American markets, also every favorite here.
No other house in Philadelphia buys abroad. Hence no other house can have either our goods or our prices. This we say without knowing what other houses have, either in goods or prices.
JOHN WANAMAKER
City hall square entrance.

CLOAKS AND DRESSES.
We have just opened foreign black wraps, dolmans, capes, &c., at \$5 to \$7.50, light colored coats, wraps and unders, some foreign and of our own make, at \$4 to \$12.
Silk dresses in styles not to be found elsewhere, at \$15, \$17 and \$18, and cloth dresses at \$10 to \$30.
Also misses' and children's coats, ulsters and dresses in great variety. A few misses' coats of last spring will be sold at half-price, viz: \$3 and \$4, and misses' de luxe dresses of last spring at less than half price, viz: \$3 and \$4.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
Southeast corner of building.

FLANNELS.
French wrapper flannels. As you stand before the counters you may see a row at them displayed along the top of the shelves; a large collection of itself, but only a part.
Look at the shelves too. No two pieces alike of all you see. There's no such variety of flannels anywhere.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
Next outer circle, northeast from centre.

SATEENS, &c.
Tulle d'Alence is a similar fabric to Scotch gingham, but of softer finish and printed, 30 cents. Sateen is even finer, and the warp is thrown open the surface so successfully as to leave it as smooth as satin, which indeed it most resembles. This is also printed in exquisite designs, and the printing is the more successful because the surface is so smooth.
The bouquet squares (nobody else has them yet, so far as we know) appear to have been a Parisian afterthought. They are of sateen and are used as garniture of sateen dresses. Nothing in cotton printing, probably, was ever anything like so rich before.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
Fourth circle, Thirteenth street entrance.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.
New things in black dress goods of almost all sorts are ready.
Silk grenadines came some time ago; now the wool and silk-and-wool grenadines are here, and the variety is greater than we have had before, greater than anybody ever had, so far as we know.
New armures, plain and figured, are notable, especially the latter. Among them are armures, with small figures and plaids, that can be seen only when looked at in certain ways. The draping of a dress of these would appear to be partly plain and partly figured or plaid. The figures and plaids seem to have no existence at all. You can't find them except by accident.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
Next outer circle, Chestnut street entrance.

MEDIUM WOOLLEN DRESS GOODS.
There are three notable woollen dress fabrics at One Dollar
Mélange pin checks, of five colors. The warp is of a uniform light shade in each. The wool is of alternate shades of threads, three or four of them being light, the next three or four having twisted with them a thread of darker shade.
Woollen dresses of eight colors, more or less mixed in coloring. The steen effect is produced by heavy warped threads thrown almost wholly on the surface, they jump three or four of the warp threads, and pass under only one. The warp scarcely comes to the surface at all, so you can see by the selvage.
Coarse cadoures of fifteen plain colors; differ from ordinary cadoures in the twist. This is probably no better mouse's worth than the others', but almost exactly the same has just been offered us at wholesale for a little more money than we are selling it at.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
Third circle, south of centre.

UNDERWEAR.
Fine muslin cambric underwear, richly decorated with lace and embroidery, carefully, neatly and skillfully made. This we have in greater variety than you will find elsewhere; but there is no difficulty in getting this grade of work.
Underwear of a plainer sort is difficult to get carefully and skillfully made, but we have a really great collection of it. For more than a year past we have been raising the standard of manufacture and cultivating simpler styles. We have work the like of which is in no other house, here or in New York. The ideal of it is the best of home-made underwear at such prices as will cause it to be preferred to home-made and stop home-making as fast as the work becomes known.
JOHN WANAMAKER
Southwest corner of building.

LACES.
Not every day are our lace counters filled with buyers. They would be, if every lady knew two facts, viz: first, that we have newest and choicest of laces of every grade, second, that we sell them below the market.
The difficulty is that every merchant says the same two things, and you don't think it very satisfactory to doubt it just a little, because advertising does paint things too rosy sometimes.
We much desire you to find out how careful we are to say just what we mean, neither more or less. For example, see to-day a tureen at 10 cents, which sells everywhere else for 30 cents about. How do we know? Why we sold it ourselves for 10 cents last week. Not one in a hundred of our regular customers know how we crowd prices down. How can we expect others to believe that our policy is low prices, when almost every merchant accuses us how to keep them up?
As to merchandise what do you suppose we do with nine lace counters? Why, there is no such stock in Philadelphia. We have thousands of dollars worth of lace that is up in boxes. We have very poor facilities for exhibiting them, but we shall surprise you if you ask to see them.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
Nine counters, southwest of centre.

COTTON AND WOOL DRESS GOODS.
Here are three cotton and wool dress cloths of single width, in browns and grays:
Baleero cloth, like alpaca, but heavier, at 12 1/2 cents.
Cashmere beige, in appearance somewhat like the 1st beige, described above, plain 15 cents; twilled 18 cents.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
Third circle, east from centre.

DOMESTIC CALICOES.
Children of indigo-blue ground with white polka dots of various sizes, and other little figures not unlike the dots of American make, at 10 cents, is a great favorite.
Calicoes in general are 8 cents, but some patterns are 5c, simply because they are not liked so well.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
Fourth circle, northeast from centre.

HOSIERY.
These items in hosiery are everywhere; but our prices are lower, probably, every one of them.
LADIES'
English, plain colors, 4c.
German, fancy, 3c, 3c.
English, fancy, 3c.
English, plain, 3c.
English, lace, black, 5c.
English, lace, black embroidered, 7c.
English, plain, black, 1c.
MISSSES'
French, heavy-rib, gray, 4c.
German, ribbed, lace, black, 4c.
MEN'S
English, extra-long, 1c.
English, fancy, 3c.
German, lace, black, 5c.
German, lace, black, embroidered, 6c.
German, silk, plain color, 7c.
German, silk, plain color, embroidered, 8c.
If you find elsewhere a stocking called by the same name as any one of these, and at a price no higher than ours, look at the quality.
JOHN WANAMAKER
Outer circle, Chestnut street entrance.

HATS FOR SPRING.
Men's four-felt felt derby hats, five spring styles ready, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50. Our \$1.75 style is a new grade made about this season, just under our \$2 of last year, the others are of the grade as we have sold heretofore. All these styles are to be found elsewhere for 50 cents to \$1 more. Imitations of them abound also. You scarcely need the caution to buy where you have confidence that you will get genuine goods.
Children's and boys' hats. A few styles are ready, from 60 cents to \$1.50.
Men's silk hats for spring are of lower crown, narrower brim, and of less decided bell shape. A low crown is always popular, unless spoiled by the shape. A few are ready, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00.
JOHN WANAMAKER
Northeast corner of the store.

Those who have dealt with us by letter know already what care we take, first to understand their wants, and second, to supply them. Those who have not dealt with us heretofore are cordially invited to do so now; and to rely on our well-known guarantee of ultimate satisfaction in every respect.
JOHN WANAMAKER,
Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market Streets, and City Hall Square.

